

- Diabetes risk rose with age, from a low of 0.5% among 18-24 year-olds and 1.8% of 25-34 year-olds to a high of 9.9% of persons 55 years of age and over.
- Low income was associated with diabetes morbidity. Poorer adults had the highest prevalence of diabetes -- 7.5% of persons with annual incomes of less than \$10,000 were diabetic compared to 4% of those earning \$50,000 or more annually.
- Less well-educated adults were also more likely to report diabetes with a prevalence of 11%-12% among those who never attended school or attended only elementary school compared to 3.9% among college graduates.

Health Access

- Lack of a health insurance plan was reported by 12% of adults, affecting more males (14%) than females (10%) and more nonwhites (17%) than whites (11%). This is a somewhat lower percentage than reported from national data for Tennessee (15%) for 1996. Younger adults were much more likely to lack a health plan; 23% of those 18-24 compared to 3% of those 65 and over were uninsured. Young males aged 18-24 were most likely to lack a health care plan (30%), while elderly females were least likely to do so (2%).

Utilization of Preventive Services

- Twenty percent of Tennessee females ages 40 and over had never had a mammogram. Twenty-nine percent had never had either a mammogram or a clinical breast examination. Females in their forties (40-49) and in their seventies and older were most likely to have never had such a test, at 22% and 23%, respectively.
- Females who were never married (32%) or separated (30%) were more likely to have never had mammograms than other females. The lower the income and educational levels, the more likely females ages 40 and over in Tennessee were to have never had mammograms.

Risk Factors

High Cholesterol

- Thirty-one percent of adults in Tennessee in 1996 had been told they had high cholesterol by health professionals. The national target for Year 2000 is 20%.